

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN
COLEOPTERA.

BY ARTHUR M. LEA.

PART III.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

PTEROHELEUS DARWINI, n.sp.

Elliptic, convex, subnitid. Piceous; under surface piceous-brown. Head minutely punctate; prothorax and elytra with very minute punctures, the latter with very feeble traces of striæ towards the base; under surface and legs with very minute punctures, those on the legs more distinct; abdomen feebly longitudinally strigose. Apex of tibiæ and tarsi with dense, reddish-brown, short setæ.

Head large; clypeus broad, very feebly emarginate, sides oblique, not at all reflexed, its suture with epicranium indistinct except at sides; feeble trace of a groove between eyes. Prothorax transverse, *at base wider than elytra*; margins flat, moderately wide, widest at base; angles acute, posterior slightly projecting on to prothorax, anterior passing eyes; disc from almost every direction without trace of median line. Scutellum widely transverse, feebly raised. Elytra *soldered together*, narrowing from base to apex, margins narrow, flat and feebly raised about the middle. *Wings rudimentary*. Legs moderate; three basal joints of anterior tarsi dilated (especially in ♂), 4th joint very small, the two apical slightly longer than the three basal, intermediate longer, two apical shorter than three basal; basal joint of posterior very long. Length 16, width (at base of prothorax) $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Dongarra, West Australia (two specimens received from Mr. G. W. Ward).

A peculiar looking species, which I look upon as the most interesting in the whole subfamily. It evidently belongs to

Pterohelæus, but has rudimentary wings and elytra soldered together. The wings are gauzy, the veins connecting them with the metanotum are strong but short and abruptly terminated, the wings elsewhere without venation; near the termination of the veins they suddenly contract in width, thence parallel almost to apex, which is truncate. Length 6, width near base 2, width in middle $\frac{3}{4}$, longest vein $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

I have examined *Helæus echinatus*, *Saragus rudis* and *Sympetes unbululatus*, and find that in all three the metanotum is degraded, soldered to the elytra; and there are but the veriest rudiments of wings. Compared with the metanotum of *P. bullatus* or of *P. convexiusculus*, that of the present species differs in being much more transverse; the apex of a groove in a line with the scutellum marking the apex of a triangular extension, whilst in the two species named the metanotum is parallel; at the base in *Darwini* the angles of the scutellar groove are strongly rounded off, and — with another elevation—enclose a transverse pointed areolet; in *bullatus* and *convexiusculus* the angles are right angles and enclose a feeble slightly convex depression, the outer edge of which is not ridged; the groove in *Darwini* has a strong flattened ridge extending its whole length, in *bullatus* there is a faint trace of ridging, and none in *convexiusculus*.

PTEROHELÆUS BROADHURSTI, n.sp.

Convex, shining, glabrous. Reddish-brown, margins paler; under surface of head and mandibles piceous. Head densely and rather minutely punctate; prothorax with very minute punctures; each elytron with about seventeen rows of small punctures, and a short sutural row; sterna minutely punctate; abdomen very minutely punctate, and feebly longitudinally strigose.

Clypeus convex, its suture with epicranium distinct, both with reflexed sides; a shallow and moderately distinct impression between eyes; antennæ reaching intermediate coxæ, 3rd joint scarcely as long as 4th-5th combined. Prothorax widely transverse, with very feeble trace of median line, base sinuate, margins

wide, very feebly raised at borders, anterior angles rounded, posterior acute, slightly recurved. Scutellum transverse, semi-circular; in some lights appearing feebly strigose. Elytra twice as long as head and prothorax combined, margins wide on basal half, narrowing thence to apex. Legs moderate, 1st joint of anterior tarsi scarcely as long as the rest, of intermediate distinctly shorter, of posterior as long as basal joint. Length 16, width 10 mm.

Hab.—Pelsart Island (Houtman's Abrolhos), W.A.

In size and shape much the same as *confusus*, Macl. I have named this species after Mr. F. C. Broadhurst, through whose kindness I was enabled to visit this interesting group of islands.

PTEROHELÆUS ABDOMINALIS, n.sp.

Oblong-elliptic, slightly convex, feebly shining, glabrous. Piceous-black, under surface and legs paler; margins, tibiae and palpi piceous-red. Head and prothorax densely minutely and obsoletely punctate, the former densely and minutely granulate at base; scutellum impunctate; each elytron with about eighteen rows of small punctures, becoming obsolete towards apex; under surface irregularly and feebly punctate; metasternum obliquely, the abdominal segments longitudinally strigose; legs minutely punctate.

Head wider across clypeus than the length to base of eyes; clypeus feebly convex in the middle, apex feebly emarginate, sides slightly raised, its suture almost obliterated. Prothorax convex, with a feeble trace of a median line, deeply and semi-circularly emarginate in front, sinuate at base, anterior angles somewhat rounded, posterior acute, anteriorly feebly margined, lateral margins broad, slightly reflexed. Elytra convex, parallel-sided to one-third from the apex, a little wider than prothorax at base, about twice as long as head and prothorax combined, not once and one-half as long as wide, margins broad, feebly reflexed, much narrowed from apical third to apex, a very feeble

costa traceable from base to a little beyond the middle. Length 20, width 12 mm.

Hab.—Northam, W.A. (Master Percy Snelling).

From the description of *P. dispar*, the above species differs in being larger, its head decidedly broad in front, and the elytral suture slightly raised; my specimen is minus antennæ and tarsi.

PTEROHELEUS TRISTIS, n.sp.

Oblong-elliptic, slightly convex, feebly shining. Piceous-black; prothoracic margins, tarsi, antennæ and palpi obscure reddish-piceous. Elytra with a few scattered short brownish hairs, scarcely visible to the naked eye; under surface with extremely minute and sparse pubescence. Head densely, minutely and irregularly punctate, and densely and minutely granulate at base; prothorax minutely and not so densely punctate as head, but in addition with extremely dense and almost microscopic punctures; scutellum extremely minutely punctate; elytra striate-punctate (in about eighteen rows), the striæ irregular at both base and apex, the punctures obsolete towards apex; under surface of head feebly granulate; prosternum sparsely and obsoletely, metasternum and abdominal segments distinctly punctate, the three basal segments of the latter feebly longitudinally strigose.

Head subquadrate; clypeus truncate, almost flat, its suture only visible at sides; antennæ flattened and widening to apex, reaching intermediate coxæ. Prothorax slightly convex, broadly transverse, median line unmarked, deeply emarginate in front, margins moderately broad, base feebly bisinuate, posterior angles acute. Scutellum transversely triangular. Elytra convex, parallel-sided to one-third from apex, as wide as prothorax at base, scarcely twice as long as wide, about once and one-half as long as head and prothorax combined, margins very narrow, feebly reflexed near base. Length 20, width 9 mm.

Hab.—Mt. Barker, W.A. (obtained under bark of a dead tree).

This species belongs to the 3rd subsection of Sir Wm. Macleay's second section of the genus; from either *P. parallelus* or *P. cereus*

(the only two species belonging to the subsection from W.A.), its size will at once distinguish it. I do not know any species which it closely resembles.

P. PARALLELUS, Brême; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 3756.

Hab.—Bunbury, W.A.

P. BULLATUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 3742.

Hab.—N.S.W., W.A.

P. CEREUS, Macl.; P.L.S.N.S.W. 1887, p. 545.

Hab.—Beverley, W.A.

P. CONVEXIUSCULUS, Macl.; l.c. p. 549.

Hab.—Cootamundra, N.S.W.

P. GLABER, Macl.; l.c. 547.

Hab.—Inverell, N.S.W.

P. HIRTUS, Macl.; l.c. p. 532.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, Sydney, N.S.W.

P. ASELLUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 3740.

Hab.—Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W.

P. LATICOLLIS, Pasc.; l.c. No. 3750.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

P. CONFUSUS, Macl.; l.c. No. 3743.

Hab.—Armidale, N.S.W.

HELÆUS FULVOHIRTUS, n.sp.

Oval, shining. Piceous-brown, margins brownish-red, under surface brown. Elytra with four rows of long recurved brownish-red hair placed in small tufts. Prothorax and under surface with minute punctures, a minute hair arising from each. Margins very minutely granulate.

Antennæ reaching intermediate coxæ, 3rd joint longer than 4th-5th combined. Prothorax with wide margins raised at an angle of about 45°, feebly curved at outer edge, the right side crossing the

left in front of head, its point obtuse, posterior angles very slightly projecting on to prothorax; disc with a short narrow carina, nowhere angular or pointed. Scutellum transversely cordate, with a semicircular row of shallow irregular foveæ. Elytra widest behind the middle, margins at base raised at about 45° , becoming less towards apex, their outer edge more noticeably curved than in prothorax. Four basal segments of abdomen irregularly impressed at sides. Legs long, claw joint of anterior tarsi almost as long as the rest combined, of intermediate as long as basal joint, of anterior not as long as basal joint. Length 20, width 14mm.

Hab.—Dongarra, W.A. (Mr. G. W. Ward).

The small size of this species will serve to distinguish it from those of its congeners possessing hairy elytra; from the description it appears to be closest to *H. Kirbyi*.

HELEUS GRANULATUS, n.sp.

Piceous-brown; antennæ piceous-red. Head with shallow, moderately dense punctures; prothorax covered with small, regular, feebly shining granules, margins feebly punctate and very feebly granulate. Elytra feebly striate-punctate, punctures almost obsolete, each bearing a minute erect bristle; seen from above the bristles appear to be all of the same height, but when viewed from behind there are seen to be five rows, between each of which are two rows of almost microscopic setæ; epipleuræ rather strongly and irregularly punctate; under surface with minute punctures and pubescence.

Head feebly grooved between eyes; antennæ reaching intermediate coxæ, 3rd joint longer than 4th-5th combined. Prothorax—including margins—subtriangular, not once and a quarter as wide as long, margins feebly curved, moderately wide, at base depressed, the posterior angles slightly projecting on to elytra, anterior angles subtruncate, right crossing left; disc with a raised shining carina continuous from head almost to base, near base descending at an angle of about 80° . Scutellum feebly raised,

widely transverse. Elytra with suture carinate, each with a shining costa on 4th interstice terminated at posterior declivity; margins moderately wide at base, suddenly narrowed and then feeble to apex. Legs moderate, claw joint of anterior tarsi thick, longer than the rest combined, of intermediate as long, and of posterior not quite as long. Length 10, width $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Mullewa, W.A.

Described from a specimen taken alive; in two found dead (one of which measures 14×8 mm.) the elytral punctures are noticeable to the naked eye, and the setæ are sparse and minus the five more elongate rows. The species appears to be closest to *falcatus* from South Anstralia, from the description of which it differs in not having the anterior angles of prothorax acutely pointed, the elytra dull, and narrow margins without granules.

HELEUS ECHIDNA, White ; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 3771.

Sir William Macleay's description of this species is somewhat misleading, as he fails to mention the two tubercular spines on the prothorax, and that the sutural rows of spines terminate before the apex of the elytra. The species is readily identifiable by the figure accompanying the original description.

SYMPETES ACUTIFRONS, n.sp.

Broadly ovate, feebly shining. Piceous-brown, margins testaceous, their edges brown, apices of abdominal segments tinged with testaceous. Elytra with very minute, pale, depressed setæ, under surface with moderately dense and very short pubescence. Head densely and irregularly punctate; prothorax minutely, its margins more noticeably punctate; elytra with dense and rather minute punctures, their epipleuræ very distinctly punctate; under surface minutely punctate.

Clypeus convex, its disc within a circular depression; a distinct shallow impression between eyes. Prothorax widely transverse, base trisinate, irregularly transversely impressed in middle and more feebly towards sides, a feeble median carina becoming feebly

pointed at base; margins wide, edges recurved; anterior angles acute, produced almost to apex of head, posterior sharp and strongly curved. Scutellum widely transverse. Disc of elytra very much wider than that of prothorax, bulged before middle, constricted near apex, suture strongly raised, interstices irregular, feebly raised; margins wide, their edges recurved. Legs moderately short, claws long. Length ♂ 16, ♀ 17; width ♂ 12, ♀ 13½ mm.

In the male the margins are proportionately broader than in the female, and they are also reflexed.

Hab.—Geraldton, W.A.

SYMPETES UNDULATUS, n.sp.

♂. Shining, subparallel. Reddish-brown, margins paler; antennæ ferruginous. Upper surface with very minute setæ, more noticeable on head and margins than elsewhere. Elytra densely and irregularly punctate, abdomen densely and minutely, the margins and sterna more coarsely punctate.

Head not projecting beyond prothorax; clypeus wide, perfectly straight in front, very feebly convex, notched at the sides; eyes scarcely visible; antennæ thin, joints 1st-7th cylindrical, 8th pear-shaped, 9th-11th circular. Prothorax almost thrice as wide as long, disc depressed on each side of middle, at sides and base; margins each wider than disc, each forming the fourth segment of a circle, anterior angles almost right angles, not at all produced, posterior feebly curved and scarcely acute. Scutellum widely transverse. Disc of elytra as long as prothorax is wide, ovate-elliptic, suture strongly raised, each with six or seven feeble irregular costæ, the alternate ones stronger; margins waved, in middle almost as wide as each elytron, distinctly wider elsewhere, edges scarcely recurved and very little darker. Legs long and thin. Length 18, width 13 mm.

♀. Differs in being broader and more rounded; a more distinct transverse impression at base of prothorax, the anterior angles feebly produced; disc of elytra broadly ovate, and, except at base, much wider than margins, outer edges of margins below level of

suture (in ♂ they are higher than the sutural crest), widest about middle (in ♂ the elytra are widest near base, the margins at the middle being slightly inwardly compressed); punctures of epipleuræ coarser. Length $17\frac{1}{2}$, width 14 mm.

Hab.—Geraldton and Walkaway, W.A.

A rather fragile-looking species, having somewhat the appearance of an *Encera*; the clypeus is straighter than in any species of the subfamily with which I am acquainted. When viewed against a light the margins appear to be thickly impressed with somewhat angular punctures. I have seven specimens under examination, two of which (sexes) measure but 16 mm.

SYMPETES DUBOULAYI, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 3798.

This species was evidently unknown to Sir Wm. Macleay, as he simply quoted Pascoe's description, and allowed it to remain in *Saragus*. Mr. Champion has since (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1894, p. 384) referred it to its correct genus. The species is moderately common along the coastal regions from Swan River to Geraldton. The posterior angles of the prothoracic, and the anterior of the elytral margins are turned down, a most unusual character in the family.

S. MACLEAYI, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 3789.

Hab.—Northam, W.A.

S. TRICOSTELLUS, White; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 3825.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

SARAGUS STRIATIPENNIS, Macl., P.L.S.N.S.W. 1887, p. 668.

Hab.—New South Wales. Widely distributed.

S. RUDIS, Macl., l.c. p. 659.

Hab.—New South Wales. Widely distributed

S. LÆVICOLLIS, Oliv.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 3807.

Hab.—New South Wales.

LEPISPILUS STYGIANUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 3944.

Mr. Champion (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1895, p. 393) doubts the value of this species. I am convinced that it is a good one, as I have a specimen from Mt. Kosciusko which agrees very well with Mr. Pascoe's description, and which is certainly not *sulcicollis*. My specimen is a male and has faint traces of elytral striæ. From several males of *sulcicollis* in my possession it differs in having the head broader, the upper part of the eyes distinctly transverse and more coarsely granulate; the prothorax is larger and more convex, with the margins deflexed, a much more distinct impression on each side at base; elytral epipleuræ larger, except at base, where they are smaller; prosternal keel broader, its apex narrower and parallel; intercoxal process depressed and margined; 4th abdominal segment smaller, with the 5th broader; and there are other but less noticeable differences. The entire absence of pubescence is natural, and not due to abrasion. The species is evidently very rare, and my specimen is the only one I have seen.

APASIS PUNCTICEPS, n.sp.

♂. Elongate, slightly convex, shining. Black, with a faint coppery reflection, tarsi and palpi piceous. Prothorax with a few scattered reddish hairs (not always present); inner apical half of tibiæ and the tarsi with dense short brownish pubescence; antennæ feebly pubescent. Head distinctly and densely punctate, densest on labrum, on clypeus some stronger punctures; prothorax densely and very minutely punctate, elytral interstices with occasional punctures, flanks of prosternum and femora obsoletely punctate.

Head with a large irregular transverse impression in the middle, antennæ reaching intermediate femora, slightly thickening towards apex. Prothorax transverse, the sides and base very slightly reflexed, a feeble depression at the posterior angles; base truncate, apex almost so. Scutellum slightly raised, transverse, triangular. Elytra about once and one-half as long as head and prothorax combined, and not much broader than prothorax,

suboval; striate, the 4th and 6th interstices slightly the widest, the sutural marked by irregular punctures. Under surface more shining than upper. Femora stout; two small spurs at apex of tibiæ; anterior tarsi dilated. Length 22, width 7 (vix) mm.

♀. Differs in being a little larger and duller, antennæ shorter and thicker, femora thinner, and the anterior tarsi no wider than the others.

Hab.—Mt. Kosciusko (Mr. W. E. Raymond).

Through the kindness of Mr. G. Masters I am enabled to compare the above with *A. Howitti*, from which it differs in being larger, the head distinctly punctate and less shiny, antennæ shorter and thicker (in both sexes), palpi much darker in colour; the prothorax is decidedly transverse (in *A. Howitti* it is—if anything—a little longer than wide); the scutellum is a little broader, the scutellar stria more distinct, and the other striæ are somewhat different at the apex.

MELANDRYIDÆ, ANTHICIDÆ, MORDELLIDÆ.

A paper by Mr. Champion (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1895), and two by myself (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1894, and 1895) have clashed; and unfortunately several of the names proposed for species in the above families will have to rank as synonyms. The synonymy will be treated of by Mr. Champion; but I would here like to offer a few brief remarks on three of the species described by me.

DIRCÆA LIGNIVORA, P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) x. 1895, p. 266.

This species is very close to *venusta*, Champ.; nevertheless I am satisfied that it should be considered as distinct. From *venusta* it differs in being narrower (♂♀); the thorax is much darker; apical macula on each elytron sublunulate (in that species it is dumb-bell shaped), basal macula much smaller and more rounded, not continued to lateral margins, and without a small spot or paler marking behind it; there are also several other but less noticeable differences.

ANTHICUS EXIGUUS, P.L.S.N.S.W. (2). ix. 1894, p. 616.

This name having been used by Mr. Champion for an American species, I propose to alter the name of the Australian species to *rubriceps*.

MORDELLA WATERHOUSEI, P.L.S.N.S.W. (2), x. 1895, p. 300.

As Mr. Champion (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1895, p. 267) has substituted the name of *Waterhousei* for *obliqua*, Waterh., my name must fall; I therefore propose to alter the name of the Australian species to *Caroli*.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

AMYCTERIDES.

DIALEPTOPUS ECHINATUS, n.sp.

Narrow, deep, elongate-elliptic, subopaque. Piceous; prothoracic crests, elytral tubers and legs dull red; antennæ reddish-piceous. Rostrum and space about elytral suture with long blackish setæ; apex of prothorax with short setæ; head with very short depressed pubescence above and below eyes, a patch of whitish scales between eyes; prothorax with sparse elongate and rather small scales at sides; ocular lobes fringed with silvery white setæ; disc of elytra and tubercles with whitish scales variegated with pale brown along suture; lateral punctures filled with whitish-yellow scales; apical segment of abdomen with elongate setæ, and a spot of whitish scales.

Rostrum irregularly punctate, grooved in the middle, the ridges, together with those formed by scrobes, forming the letter M. Prothorax with an elevated transversely granulate ridge on each side of middle, the ridges not conjoined at apex but separately overhanging head; the depression between the ridges deepest near apex, becoming shallower and with scattered granules near base; an oblique ridge formed by two irregular rows of granules from base to middle of ocular lobes, a few scattered granules below; there is also a very short intermediate basal ridge of obsolete granules.

Elytra narrow, with two distinct rows of sharp conical tubercles united at base and projecting on to prothorax; the outer row contains six to ten and the inner slightly more tubercles; there is also a short sutural row of from three to five smaller tubercles, commencing at about the middle and terminating at summit of posterior declivity; space between tubercles irregularly punctate; sides with four rows of large punctures, two of which are marginal; posterior declivity with small granules and punctures; apices rounded, very feebly emarginate. Sterna sparsely punctate and with irregular depressions. Two basal segments of abdomen with irregular depressions and ridges, all irregularly and (especially the apical) coarsely punctate at sides, a few feeble punctures across the middle; apical segment with a distinct circular squamose fovea in its middle. Legs long, setose; femora moderately stout; anterior tarsi with an elongate pad on each side, the rest not padded. Length 17, rostrum $2\frac{1}{2}$; width 6 mm.

Hab.—Geraldton and Mullewa, W.A.

I have two specimens, one of which is almost scaleless and has the elytral extension larger, more obtuse and more obtusely granulate than in the other. The species, on account of the number of rows and sharpness of its elytral tubercles, should be very distinct from any previously described. The number of the tubercles in each row is never to be depended upon, as in most of the species I have examined they vary in number even on the same specimen.

DIALEPTOPUS LONGIPES, n.sp.

Narrow, deep, elongate-elliptic, subopaque. Black; elytral tubercles dull red, legs piceous, antennæ black. Rostrum and apex of prothorax with short blackish setæ; muddy-brown scales on head between eyes, and very small and indistinct muddy scales on prothorax and elytra.

Rostrum almost impunctate, otherwise as in the preceding. Prothorax as in the preceding except that the crests become united at extreme apex and overhang the head as one, the lateral oblique ridge being more pronounced and less granulate. Elytra

narrow, with two rows of elongate triangular tubercles conjoined at base and projecting on to prothorax, the outer row containing four distinct tubercles and the inner three to five, becoming carinate towards base; punctures forming two sutural rows, two rows between tubercles and five larger and lateral rows, two of which are marginal, and one irregular touching outer row of tubercles; posterior declivity punctate and not granulate, apex narrowly and deeply emarginate and separately sharply mucronate. Sterna sparsely punctate. Abdomen irregularly and somewhat obsoletely punctate at sides, suture between 1st and 2nd segment deep and very distinct at sides, 2nd obliquely scratched, apical ridged in the middle and depressed on each side. Legs long, thin and setose, tarsi not padded. Length $12\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1\frac{3}{5}$; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

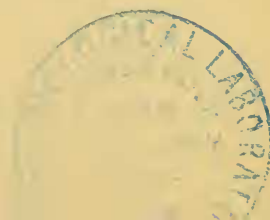
Hab.—Bridgetown, W.A.

D. sepidioides, Pasc., is a species larger than, but intermediate in shape between this and the following species, from either of which it may be distinguished by its much larger sutural punctures. The abdomen also is different from that of either of them.

DIALEPTOPUS SORDIDUS, n.sp.

Deep, opaque, moderately broad. Black, apical tubercles on elytra almost black, the rest entirely so. Rostrum and apex of prothorax with short blackish setæ. Muddy scales on head between eyes, at base of prothorax, and rather densely covering elytra; under surface (except apex of abdomen) glabrous.

Rostrum sparsely punctate, a shallow parallel-sided groove extending its entire length. Prothoracic crests as in the preceding, except that at apex they are more visibly united, oblique ridge feebly granulate, intermediate ridge more distinct than in either of the preceding and more obsoletely granulate. Elytra ovate, two rows of elongate triangular tubercles conjoined at base and projecting as a granulate extension on to prothorax, outer row composed of four distinct tubercles, the inner of three or four distinct only towards apex, space about suture and between rows



of tubercles irregularly punctate and obsoletely granulate; six lateral rows of punctures of which only one is distinctly marginal, the upper row irregular and touching tubercles, posterior declivity irregularly punctate and obsoletely granulate; apex semicircularly emarginate and each obtusely mucronate. Sterna sparsely punctate. Two basal segments of abdomen with shallow irregular impressions, except at sides of suture where they are distinct, 2nd segment irregularly feebly obliquely ridged at apex, apical segment with an outer row of coarse punctures, middle with a foveate elevation. Legs moderately long, thin, tarsi not padded. Length 13, rostrum $1\frac{3}{4}$; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

LÆMOSACCIDES.

LEMOSACCUS ARGENTEUS, n.sp.

Entirely black. A median stripe on prothorax, a short oblique spot on each elytron conjoined at base (lying on the 1st and 2nd interstices, the two conjointly subobcordate), a small spot on each side of apical abdominal segment, clothed with silvery-white scales; a few whitish scales at apex of elytra, on sterna, and between eyes.

Eyes large, almost touching; rostrum long, shining, cylindrical, feebly curved, punctate* at base and apex, almost impunctate in middle; 1st joint of funicle nearly twice the length of 2nd, club almost as long as funicle. Prothorax subquadrate, slightly narrowed in front, and with a feeble median impression, base with an impression on each side. Scutellum transversely triangular. Elytra with angles slightly rounded at base and apex, each feebly convex in consequence of a sutural depression, interstices flat, feebly granulate. Abdomen, with meso- and metasternum,

* In the species here described I have not considered it necessary to give the puncturation of any parts but the rostrum, as it is much the same in all and therefore of little use for identification.

strongly convex. Femora edentate, 3rd tarsal joint small. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $\frac{4}{5}$; width $1\frac{1}{6}$.mm.

Hab.—Gosford, N.S.W.

The silvery scales on prothorax and about the scutellum (itself nude), and the entirely black colour of this rather pretty little species are its chief distinguishing features.

LĒMOSACCUS PĀSCOEI, n.sp.

Entirely black. A patch of yellowish pubescence about the scutellum, extending on to the 1st and 2nd interstices to about two-fifths from apex, and a much shorter distance on 3rd, the whole forming an obtuse V; base of pygidium with silvery pubescence, its apex nude; sides of prothorax, sides of sterna and abdominal segments with pale yellow and moderately dense pubescence, rest of under surface with sparser and lighter coloured pubescence; legs (except tarsi) glabrous.

Eyes very large, almost touching; rostrum short, thick, compressed, opaque, grooved, feebly bent and coarsely punctate; 1st joint of funicle thicker and but slightly longer than 2nd. Prothorax with a short feeble irregular carina; on each side of middle a large circular shallow impression feebly open towards apex. Scutellum small, triangular, nude. Elytra about once and one quarter as long as wide, interstices irregular. Anterior legs moderately long; femora very minutely dentate; 3rd tarsal joint moderately bilobed, claw joint rather small. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$; width 1 mm.

Hab.—Clifton, N.S.W.

LĒMOSACCUS CARINICOLLIS, n.sp.

Black; legs (femora occasionally piceous) and antennæ dull red, club darker. Above with dull orange-coloured and rather long pubescence as follows—on the head between eyes, on prothorax at sides and angles (becoming elongate spatulate scales lower down) and a stripe continued from head, at middle of base a patch parallel at commencement but becoming bilobed at the middle (scarcely cordate in shape), on elytra irregularly X-shaped

and sparse at sides and apex. Pygidium with sparse greyish scales. Beneath with yellowish moderately elongate scales, sparsest down the middle. Legs somewhat densely pubescent.

Eyes very large, depressed; rostrum long, shining, distinctly curved, widening to apex, in ♂ densely punctate at base and apex, sparsely punctate in the middle and with oblong punctures at sides, in ♀ more regularly and sparsely punctate; 1st joint of funicle once and one-half as long as 2nd. Prothorax with a shallow longitudinal impression at apex, and a circular one on each side of middle; carina raised, shining, distinct, continuous from before the middle almost to base. Scutellum triangular, subcordate. Elytra moderately long ($3\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), parallel-sided, interstices flat, granulate. Pygidium obsolete carinate. Anterior femora with a small tooth moderately distinct in ♂, smaller in ♀; 3rd tarsal joint large, padded beneath with silvery hair, punctate above. Length 6, rostrum $1\frac{2}{5}$; width $2\frac{1}{2}$; range of variation $4-6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Mt. Kosciusko (Raymond); Queanbeyan, Tamworth, Forest Reefs, Cootamundra, N.S.W. (Lea); Benalla, Vic. (Helms). Common on freshly felled Eucalypts.

The shining prothoracic carina and long curved rostrum should render this species easy of identification. The pubescence on the upper surface varies from a pale to a dark orange colour, the scutellum is always bare, the pattern on the prothorax, though always constant, varies in dimensions; on the elytra the pubescence occasionally almost covers the entire surface, a small transverse space close to the apex and several very small spots being left.

var. OCCIDENTALIS.

Differs only from the above by its much smaller size; by the pubescence of prothorax continuous across apex, that on the elytra forming a transverse H, and continuous across apex, and with the interstices somewhat smooth. Length 3, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$; width $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Champion Bay, W.A.

LEMOSACCUS CRUCICOLLIS, n.sp.

Black, funicle piceous-black. Pale yellow or whitish pubescence at angles of prothorax, four elongate spots at base, apex and

across middle, which if united, would form an inverted cross; elytra with a patch about scutellum, from the shoulders oblique to about the middle, then feebly widening for a short distance and terminated about the apical 4th, apex slightly pubescent, 6th-8th interstices slightly pubescent at apical third, and 8th-9th behind shoulders; under surface with moderately dense pubescence at sides, sparser and greyer in the middle.

Eyes large, almost touching. Rostrum moderately long, curved, shining, cylindrical, rather finely punctate. First joint of funicle thick, transverse, distinctly longer than 2nd; club as long as funicle. Prothorax bulged out in the middle, a longitudinal impression at base and apex, and a transverse one on each side of middle. Scutellum rounded, shining. Elytra moderately long, interstices transversely granulate. Pygidium carinate. Under-surface strongly convex; intermediate segments of abdomen with very distinct sutures. Femoral tooth very small, claw joint of tarsi moderately prominent. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$; width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm. Range of variation very slight.

Hab.—Clifton, Galston, Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

In build resembling *carinicollis*, but somewhat narrower, and without the shining prothoracic carina so distinct in that species. In one specimen I possess the patch of elytral pubescence is much smaller; it only extends to about the basal third, with a few spots about the apical third near the suture, and two very small spots on the 8th interstice.

LEMOSACCUS FUNEREUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5325.

I have a male insect from Armidale which agrees very well with Mr. Pascoe's description of this species, except that the rostrum and legs (tarsi excepted) are black; but as both these are liable to sexual variation of colour, and Pascoe's specimen may have been a female, I have considered it inadvisable to describe it as new. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$; width $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

LEMOSACCUS DUBIUS, n.sp.

♀? Black; antennæ red, club and tarsi reddish-piceous. Under surface and legs microscopically pubescent.

Eyes large, distinctly but not widely separated. Rostrum straight, moderately elongate, shining, cylindrical, sparsely punctate. Antennæ long, scape almost straight, thin but thickened at apex; 1st joint of funicle large, twice as long as 2nd; club large, almost as long as funicle. Prothorax with a longitudinal impression feeble in the middle, much stronger towards apex, causing the surface near it to appear raised, each side of base with an oblique elliptic and distinct impression. Scutellum transverse. Elytra wide, rather coarsely granulate, separately convex, 4th interstice widest. Pygidium large, without trace of carina. Legs moderately long, anterior femora with a very small basal tooth, the intermediate with a larger, sharper and more median tooth, claw joint distinct. Length $5\frac{1}{3}$, rostrum 1; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Braidwood, N.S.W.

This species also almost fits Mr. Pascoe's description of *funereus*, but as it was obtained in a mountainous district much farther south, and both species cannot be *funereus* (which evidently belongs to the group about *subsignatus*, *carinicollis*, *narinus*, &c.) I have given it a name. From the specimen mentioned above as possibly *funereus* it differs in being considerably larger, without trace of pubescence on the upper surface, longer and straighter scape, darker tarsi, longer claw joint, and in several other details which may possibly be sexual.

LÆMOSACCUS COSSONOIDES, n.sp.

♂? Dull red; club and under surface piceous. Sparse and somewhat elongate yellowish pubescence on head, prothorax (a small spot on each side at base and apex nude) and elytra; the latter with a bare transverse space about the middle (continued towards base at sides) and a spot occupying the 5th-6th interstices near apex; pygidium densely covered with whitish scales: under surface rather densely (sparser in middle) covered with elongate scales or short greyish-yellow pubescence; legs with short pubescence.

Eyes large, somewhat flat, widely separated. Rostrum rather short and flat, widening to apex, densely and rather finely punctate, feebly curved. First joint of funicle large, twice as long as

2nd, club not as long as joints 2nd-7th. Prothorax rounded, a feeble longitudinal impression down middle, and a feeble transverse one near apex. Scutellum small, round, not in a depression. Elytra nearly once and one-half as long as wide, convex, interstices flat, very minutely granulate, those near the suture wider than towards the side. Pygidium with traces of a longitudinal carina. Legs short, anterior femora with a moderately large basal tooth, 3rd tarsal joint deeply bilobed, but not much wider than 2nd, claw joint long, very distinct. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum 1; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney, N.S.W.

The elytra are more convex, with the interstices more feebly granulate than is usual in the genus. A slight resemblance to some of the broader species of *Cossonus* has suggested the specific name.

LEMOSACCUS COMPACTUS, n.sp.

♂. Black; antennæ (club piceous) and tarsi dull red. Above and below with very sparse greyish pubescence.

Eyes widely separated. Rostrum short, thick, straight, opaque, coarsely punctate and grooved for its entire length. Antennæ short; scape not twice the length of 1st joint of funicle; club large, compact. Prothorax rounded; a feeble carina at base, on each side of which is an almost circular and very distinct impression. Scutellum transverse, placed in a sutural depression. Elytra slightly longer than wide; interstices broad, coarsely granulate. Pygidium feebly carinate. Legs short; anterior femora with a minute tooth; claw joint very distinct. Length $1\frac{2}{3}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{3}$ (vix); width $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney, N.S.W.

A small, dumpy, and rather strongly marked species, the size of which should alone be sufficient to render its identification easy.

LEMOSACCUS FESTIVUS, n.sp.

Black; antennæ, tarsi and apex of tibiæ dull red. Golden yellow pubescence on prothorax at sides and apex, and encroaching

on the base, leaving a large discal patch nude; elytra with a transverse patch at base narrowing and then slightly widening to the middle, behind it at a third from apex a small patch, and between these on 5th-7th interstices another small patch, the whole enclosing (to the naked eye) an elliptic bare space; pygidium and apical segment of abdomen with sparse greyish scales; under surface bare.

Eyes moderate, approximate. Rostrum short, straight, cylindrical, shining, almost impunctate; scape short, curved; 1st joint of funicle enlarged, not once and one-half the length of 2nd; club large. Prothorax subquadrate, a distinct impression on each side at base; a median line invisible from most directions. Scutellum small, subtriangular, not in a depression. Elytra somewhat convex, about once and one-third as long as wide, interstices narrow, transversely granulate. Pygidium with a short moderately distinct carina. Femora edentate, claw joint small, partially concealed. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$; width $\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth, N.S.W.

A prettily marked little species but with no distinct structural features.

LEMOACCUS OBSCURUS, n.sp.

♂. Black. Golden yellow pubescence forming a small spot at base and apex of prothorax, a moderately long scutellar patch, oblique from shoulders to about basal third, thence parallel to and very slightly widening at the middle; pygidium with greyish pubescence; under surface and sides of prothorax with greyish-yellow pubescence.

Eyes large, almost touching. Rostrum short, straight, opaque, slightly widening to apex, rather flat and densely punctate. Antennæ inserted at basal two-fifths; 1st joint of funicle slightly thickened, not much longer than 2nd; club large. Prothorax rounded, a depression at base, apex and on each side of middle. Scutellum small, elongate, shining, not depressed. Elytra not once and one-quarter as long as wide, shoulders oblique, inter-

stices flat, moderately wide, transversely granulate. Propygidium large, pygidium small, feebly carinate. Anterior legs moderately long, femora edentate; tarsi narrow, 3rd joint deeply but not very widely bilobed, padded with silvery hair beneath, claw joint small, moderately distinct. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$ (vix); width $\frac{5}{8}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum shining, much less densely punctate and subcylindrical; club smaller; pubescence paler and sparser.

Hab.—Tamworth and Armidale, N.S.W.

One of the few species in which the scutellum is not situated at the base of a sutural depression; it is rather obscure and may cause some trouble to identify, though evidently distinct from any other known to me. From the preceding it differs in colour of tarsi and antennæ, markings on prothorax and elytra, slightly longer claw joint, and has a more angular outline.

LÆMOSACCUS ATER, n.sp.

♀.? Black; antennæ (club piceous) and tarsi red. A few short yellowish hairs about base and across apical third of elytra; pygidium and sterna with sparse and very minute scales.

Eyes large, not widely separated. Rostrum short, straight, shining, cylindrical, finely punctate. Scape short, feebly curved; 1st joint of funicle large, the rest indistinctly jointed, club scarcely as long as funicle. Prothorax convex, a short distinct impression at apex, a feeble impression on each side at base, and a feeble impression almost at sides in middle. Scutellum small, within a feeble depression. Elytra moderately long, interstices rather narrow, convex, transversely granulate. Pygidium very feebly carinate. Anterior femora edentate, claw joint small, moderately distinct. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$; width $\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth, N.S.W.

I have two specimens, both apparently females. The claw joint, though small, is not so minute as in *cryptonyx* and a number of other species.

LE MOSACCUS VARIABILIS, n.sp.

♂. Head, base of rostrum, prothorax (apex tinged with red), scutellum, pygidium, under surface and base of femora piceous-brown or black; rest dull red, sides and base of elytra sometimes tinged with piceous. Under surface and sides of prothorax microscopically and very sparsely pubescent.

Eyes moderately large, prominent, subapproximate. Rostrum short, thick, curved, coarsely punctate, the two colours separated by a raised and triangular emargination, base feebly grooved. Antennæ short, 1st joint of funicle thick, club almost as long as funicle. Prothorax with an almost obsolete median and punctate carina, each side of base with a distinct transverse impression, and an almost invisible depression on each side of middle. Scutellum small, elongate, depressed. Elytra noticeably wider than prothorax, shoulders produced, oblique, apex feebly rounded; suture depressed, more distinctly towards scutellum, interstices narrow, strongly (for the genus) convex. Pygidium feebly punctate. Basal segment of abdomen with a shallow but distinct impression in its middle at suture with 2nd. Anterior legs moderately long, femora edentate, claw joint very small, scarcely extending beyond lobes of 3rd. Length 2, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$ (vix); width $\frac{3}{4}$; range of variation $1\frac{1}{5}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the prothorax (except for a piceous tinge about the basal impressions) red, without carina, and with a distinct median line; rostrum longer, thinner, smooth, almost entirely red, and much less densely punctate; abdomen narrower and more convex, and anterior femora shorter.

Hab.—Forest Reefs and Queanbeyan, N.S.W.

The entire absence of pubescence on the upper surface, with the colour of this species, and the peculiar rostrum of the male (appearing fractured in the middle) should render this species easy of identification, though the following one strongly resembles it.

LE MOSACCUS VENTRALIS, n.sp.

♀. ? Dull red; head, scutellum, extreme base of pygidium, meso- and metasternum (except their sides) piceous-black.

Differs from the ♀ of preceding (which it strongly resembles) in having the rostrum a little broader and shorter, the prothorax with a feeble longitudinal impression with a feeble transverse impression crossing its middle, shorter legs, and femora with a very small tooth. Length 2, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$; width 1 mm.

Hab.—Swan River, W.A.

In all the numerous specimens of *variabilis* I have examined the abdomen and pygidium are entirely black, and neither of the sexes possesses a femoral tooth; in my specimen of the above the tooth, though small, is distinct and would seem to imply specific value.

LEMOSACCUS RUFIPENNIS, n sp.

Black; elytra (except sides and apex), antennæ (club tinged or not with piceous), and tarsi dull red; apex of prothorax and knees occasionally tinged with red. Pygidium with silvery scales; punctures of under surface each with a small whitish scale.

Eyes large, approximate. Rostrum short, straight, shining, cylindrical, very finely and sparsely punctate. Scape short, distinctly curved; 1st joint of funicle large, twice the length of 2nd; club not as long as funicle. Prothorax rounded, a longitudinal impression very distinct at apex, feebly or not at all continued to base, base with an almost obsolete or moderately distinct impression at base, traces of a transverse impression on each side of disc. Scutellum small, round, situate in a depression. Elytra about once and one-third as long as wide, conjointly feebly convex towards apex, separately towards base, interstices narrow, strongly convex, very minutely granulate, the fifth with several (usually three) transverse and distinct granulations towards its apex. Pygidium densely punctate and with a shining impunctate longitudinal carina. Femora with a small tooth, 3rd tarsal joint moderately bilobed, claw joint small but distinct. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$ (vix); width 1; range of variation $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth, Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

At first sight resembling *variabilis*, but at once separated from that species by its perfectly straight rostrum. If, in the five

specimens of this species I have under examination, both sexes are present, the difference is but slight: those I take to be males have a slightly larger club and broader elytra, the prothorax always entirely black, and the tarsi feebly tinged with piceous.

LEMOSACCUS INSTABILIS, n.sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi pale red, rostrum piceous, its apex sometimes dull red, tip of femora and tibiæ and extreme apex of elytra tinged with red. Pygidium and under surface almost nude.

Eyes large, prominent, almost touching. Rostrum straight, short, shining, perfectly cylindrical, with feeble elongate punctures. Antennæ short, scape very short, inserted at eyes, almost geniculate, 1st joint of funicle large, transverse, distinctly wider than scape, rest of the joints short, thick, their combined length not equalling club. Prothorax with bulged sides, much more strongly punctate than usual in the genus, with a distinct longitudinal furrow extending its entire length, a small and distinct impression on each side of middle. Scutellum small, circular, within a depression. Elytra about once and one-third as long as wide, feebly curved inwardly behind the shoulders, interstices narrow, convex, transversely granulate. Pygidium feebly carinate, seen from the head appearing minutely mucronate. Anterior femora long, strongly toothed, tibiæ short, 3rd tarsal joint wide, claw joint small but moderately distinct. Length $2\frac{1}{8}$, rostrum $\frac{2}{5}$ (vix); width $\frac{4}{5}$; range of variation $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly larger on an average; rostrum dull red, tinged with piceous across its middle or apex; thorax tipped at apex with red; elytra either entirely red or red with the sides and apex black, sometimes with a transverse band at apical third and piceous along suture, sometimes with four red spots (two near apex and two near base), and occasionally with only two dull red spots near the base; tibiæ and apical third of femora red; the rostrum is slightly longer and narrower.

Hab.—Tamworth, Sydney, N.S.W.

The short antennæ inserted so close to the eyes as to leave no visible space between them, the strongly bent scape, the unusually large 1st joint of funicle, and the distinct median groove on the prothorax render this species—despite the variable colour of the females—perhaps the most distinct of any in the genus. Resembling *variabilis* at first sight, the straight rostrum alone would distinguish it; the preceding species (which it resembles in miniature) has the antennæ inserted about the basal third.

LEMOSACCUS RUFIPES, n.sp.

♀. Black; rostrum, antennæ and legs red. Pygidium feebly squamose at base.

Eyes moderately separated. Rostrum short, straight, shining, cylindrical, finely punctate. Antennæ inserted moderately close to eyes; scape short, curved, not twice the length of 1st joint of funicle; club very small. Prothorax rounded, a feeble impression at apex, continued but very feebly to near base, base with a sub-elliptic impression on each side. Scutellum small, triangular, scarcely in a depression. Elytra parallel-sided, about once and one-half as long as wide, interstices narrow, convex, scarcely granulate. Pygidium not carinate. Anterior femora with a small but rather distinct tooth, claw joint very small. Length $2\frac{1}{6}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$ (vix); width $\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney, Galston, N.S.W.

An elongate parallel-sided species, somewhat resembling *instabilis*, but without a distinct median prothoracic line, and the antennæ not inserted at extreme base of rostrum though closer to it than usual. I have two specimens, both females.

LEMOSACCUS GIBBOSUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5326.

This species was described from a male specimen; the female was described as *L. magdaloides* by the same author. I think it probable that the sexes of other species have received separate names. Of the above I have a pair taken *in cop.* The rostrum and colours of the legs are often subject to sexual variation; in

some species the eyes are much closer to each other in the male than in the female, and the length of the anterior femora occasionally varies.

LEMOSACCUS QUERULUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5334.

Mr. Pascoe has described only the female of this species; the male differs in having the rostrum thick, compressed, opaque, narrowing to apex, coarsely punctate and grooved for its entire length, or sometimes even carinate. I have numerous specimens from various parts of New South Wales and Swan River; the size ranges from 3 to 6 mm.; the elytral fasciæ are variable both in size and completeness; *L. narinus*, Pasc., is possibly a black variety.

LEMOSACCUS AUSTRALIS, Boisd.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5318.

I do not know how this species crept into the Catalogue, as Boisduval described it from New Guinea; and neither Pascoe nor Bohemann (the only two who have described Australian *Lemosacci*) mentions it as coming from Australia, though Pascoe compares several species with it.

LEMOSACCUS CRYPTONYX, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5321.

In this species the clothing varies from pale yellow to dark orange; the size also is slightly variable. I have specimens from Bridgetown to Swan River.

LEMOSACCUS DAPSILIS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5322.

Mr. Pascoe doubtfully records this species from South Australia. I have specimens from Queanbeyan and Forest Reefs, N.S.W. The ♂ differs from the ♀ in being smaller, with a shorter and thicker rostrum, and the antennæ inserted much nearer the base than in the ♀.

L. ELECTILIS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5323.

Hab —Whitton, N.S.W.

L. LONGIMANUS, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5328.

Hab.—Queanbeyan, N.S.W.

L. NARINUS, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5330.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, Queanbeyan, N.S.W.

L. NOTATUS, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5331.

Hab.—Tweed River, N.S.W.

L. OCULARIS, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5332.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.; Darling Ranges, W.A.

L. SUBSIGNATUS, Bohem.; l.c. No. 5336.

Hab.—Tasmania (Simson's No. 2566).

L. SYNOPTICUS, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5337.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

In the following tabulation of species known to me I have excluded as far as possible all characters subject to sexual variation, where I do not know both sexes.

Rostrum more or less noticeably curved.

Prothorax with a distinct circular or elliptic impression on each side at base.

Eyes almost touching.

Clothed above..... *argenteus*, n.sp.

Glabrous above.

Abdomen black..... *variabilis*, n.sp.

Abdomen red..... *ventralis*, n.sp.

Eyes rather widely separated..... *narinus*, Pasc.

Prothorax without or with almost invisible impressions at base.

Scutellum within a depression.

Posterior femora passing pygidium..... *notatus*, Pasc.

Posterior femora not reaching apex of elytra.

Rostrum long and shining..... *ocularis*, Pasc.

Rostrum short and opaque..... *electilis*, Pasc.

Scutellum not within a depression.

Derm red..... *cossonoides*, n.sp.

Derm black.

- Prothorax with shining carina..... *carinicollis*, n.sp.
 Prothorax without shining carina.
 Anterior femora edentate..... *synopticus*, Pasc.
 Anterior femora with small tooth.
 Prothoracic impressions pubescent..... *crucicollis*, n.sp.
 Prothoracic impressions impubescent. *Pascoei*, n.sp.
- Rostrum straight.
 Scape inserted at extreme base of rostrum..... *instabilis*, n.sp.
 Scape not inserted at extreme base of rostrum.
 Form short and thick.
 Size very small..... *compactus*, n.sp.
 Size larger.
 Prothorax without basal impressions..... *dapsilis*, Pasc.
 Prothorax with basal impressions.
 Elytra more or less red..... *querulus*, Pasc.
 Anterior legs moderately long.
 Anterior femora reaching apex of rostrum *longimanus*, Pasc.
 Anterior femora not reaching apex of
 rostrum..... *subsignatus*, Boh.
 Anterior legs short.
 Feebly pubescent above..... *funereus*, Pasc.?
 Glabrous above..... *dubius*, n.sp.
- Form rather elongate and subcylindrical.
 Elytra and prothorax with distinct pubescence
 forming patterns.
 Claw joint moderately distinct..... *obscurus*, n.sp.
 Claw joint almost concealed.
 Anterior tibiæ red..... *cryptonyx*, Pasc.
 Anterior tibiæ piceous-black..... *festivus*, n.sp.
- Upper surface glabrous or feebly pubescent.
 Elytra red..... *rufipennis*, n.sp.
 Elytra black.
 Rostrum and femora red..... *rufipes*, n.sp.
 Rostrum and femora black.
 Prothorax with a circular impression on
 each side of disc *ater*, n.sp.
 Prothorax without circular impression..... *gibbosus*, Pasc.

COSSONIDES.

MASTERSINELLA, n.g.

Head small. *Eyes* small, prominent, coarsely granulate. *Rostrum* cylindrical, parallel, elongate. *Antennae* thick; funicle 8-jointed; club 3-jointed. *Prothorax* distinctly widest behind, distinctly longer than wide. *Scutellum* small, distinct. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, subcylindrical, apex acuminate. *Anterior coxa* subapproximate; tibial hook sharp, very distinct; tarsi pseudo-tetramerous. *Body* fusiform, strongly sculptured, glabrous.

The eight-jointed funicle renders this genus at once distinct from any recorded by Mr. Wollaston; though, had specimens been before him, he might have considered it necessary to form a special group (as in *Notiomimetides*) to receive it. So far as I am capable of judging, its nearest Australian ally (although possessing a five-jointed funicle) appears to be *Microcossonus* (of which a species is herein recorded from New South Wales). Consequently I propose to treat it as an aberrant form belonging to the *Pentarthrides*.

MASTERSINELLA 8-ARTICULATA, n.sp.

Dull red; rostrum and base of prothorax feebly tinged with piceous. Legs with feeble greyish pubescence. Head impunctate, a few coarse punctures between eyes, rostrum with coarse scattered punctures densest towards apex; prothorax with regular shallow punctures; elytra striate-punctate, the punctures large, shallow, approximate, tinged with piceous, interstices smooth. Under side of head feebly transversely strigose, sterna and alternate portions of abdomen with large shallow punctures.

Rostrum once and one-half as long as head, feebly equally dilated towards apex; 1st joint of funicle wider than long, narrow at base, apex truncate, rounded outwardly, inwardly excavated. Prothorax subconvex, not once and one-half as long as wide, sides rounded, apex narrowed and feebly constricted, base feebly bisinuate. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to

apical third. Meta- twice as long as mesosternum, the two combined as long as abdomen. Third tarsal joint strongly bilobed, entirely concealing true 4th joint except from below. Length to eyes $1\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{3}$; width $\frac{1}{2}$ (vix) mm.

Hab.— N. Queensland (Mr. G. Masters), Barron Falls (Mr. A. Koebele). "In decaying timber."

HEXARTHOIDES, n. g.

Head rather small. *Eyes* small, prominent, coarsely granulate. *Rostrum* subcylindrical, parallel. *Antennæ* moderately slender, funicle 6-jointed; club 3-jointed. *Prothorax* widest across middle, longer than wide. *Scutellum* almost invisible. *Elytra* subcylindrical, parallel, apex acuminate. *Anterior coxæ* subapproximate; tibial hook distinct; tarsi pseudo-tetramerous, 3rd joint moderately bilobed. *Body* elongate, narrow, strongly sculptured, feebly pubescent.

Although possessing a six-jointed funicle, I think this genus should go in with the *Cossonides* as limited by Mr. Wollaston; he himself places *Hexarthrum* (also with a six-jointed funicle) with them, and the present genus certainly cannot be placed with the *Onycholipides*. I possess no Australian genus with which it can be satisfactorily compared, and from *Hexarthrum* it appears to differ widely.

HEXARTHOIDES PUNCTULATUM, n. sp.

Narrow, subconvex. Piceous-black; eyes brown, antennæ dull red, base of femora, apex of tibiæ and the tarsi tinged with red. Punctures with microscopic sparse pubescence, longest beneath. Head feebly transversely strigose at base, it, the rostrum and prothorax with coarse dense punctures, elytra striate-punctate, the punctures coarse, approximate; under surface with strong regular punctures; head almost impunctate, and microscopically granulate; intermediate abdominal segments feebly and sparsely, apical more densely and strongly punctate; femora shallowly punctate and strigose.

Rostrum parallel-sided, except for a feeble dilatation to receive the antennæ. Prothorax very feebly constricted near apex, and

with the head and rostrum elongate pear-shaped. Elytra much wider than prothorax at base, but not much wider than across its middle, parallel-sided to near apex, interstices very narrow. Abdomen a little longer than meso- and metasternum combined. Length to eyes $2\frac{1}{8}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{3}$; width $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston, N.S.W.

MICROCOSSONUS PANDANI, n.sp.

Subconvex. Dull red, antennæ and under side of head paler. Legs with feeble scattered pubescence. Head both above and below feebly transversely strigose; rostrum with shallow punctures; prothorax with shallow, almost regular punctures. Elytra striate-punctate, the punctures large, shallow, approximate; under surface with scattered large shallow punctures, and minutely irregularly transversely or obliquely strigose; femora feebly strigose.

Scape feebly curved, slightly longer than the rest of antennæ; 1st joint of funicle longer than 2nd-3rd combined. Prothorax feebly constricted near apex, which is decidedly narrower than base, base very feebly trisinate. Elytra feebly and equally diminishing to apical third. Length to eyes $1\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{3}$ (vis); width $\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W.

Between decaying portions of the trunks and in old nuts of *Pandanus* sp. The species is moderately common and I have taken both larvæ and pupæ, specimens of which are now in the collection of the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales.

STEREOBORUS LAPORTEÆ, n.sp.

Cylindrical, shining, glabrous. Black or piceous-black, or piceous-brown. Head, rostrum and prothorax densely punctate; elytra punctate-striate, the punctures large, subquadrate, interstices convex, very sparsely punctate; under surface sparsely, sides of sterna more densely punctate.

Head broad; eyes indistinct; rostrum very broad, not much longer than wide, feebly decreasing to apex, a feeble impression

between antennæ; antennæ short, scape curved, as long as funicle. Prothorax slightly narrowed in front, as long as head and rostrum combined, without trace of median line. Scutellum small, transverse. Elytra parallel to near apex, suture slightly convex. Sutures of intermediate abdominal segments very deep. Legs short, anterior tibiæ fossorial. Length 5, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Clarence River, N.S.W.

Numerous specimens taken from partly decayed trunks of the large stinging tree (*Laportea gigas*). The great number of closely allied genera described by Mr. Wollaston renders satisfactory determination of any but those with strongly marked features somewhat difficult, and as this and the following species are at least very close to *Stereoborus* (a species of which has already been recorded from Australia) I have considered it advisable to place them in that genus.

STEREOBORUS INTERSTITIALIS, n.sp.

Elongate-elliptic, subconvex, shining, glabrous. Black, antennæ and tarsi picous. Head (except base) and rostrum densely punctate, prothorax less densely; elytra striate-punctate, punctures moderately large, approximate, interstices flat, feebly but distinctly punctate: sterna with moderately large regular punctures, smaller on abdomen.

Head wide, eyes moderately distinct, a small fovea between them: rostrum short, broad, feebly dilating to apex, slightly curved: antennæ inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum: scape curved, as long as funicle and club combined: club short, obovate. Prothorax constricted near apex, widest behind middle, with feeble trace of median line. Scutellum small, transverse. Elytra decreasing almost from base to apex, striae deep at base, much shallower towards apex, suture flat. Intermediate segments of abdomen small, suture deep, apical segment feebly depressed in the middle. Legs long, anterior tibiæ subfossorial. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed River, N.S.W. Obtained under rotten bark.

STEREODERUS MACLEAYI, n.sp.

Cylindrical, highly polished, glabrous. Black, antennæ piceous-red. Head and rostrum almost impunctate, mouth parts with long reddish hair, prothorax with sparse distinct punctures, sparsest towards base; elytra with regular rows of small distinct punctures, interstices flat, not punctate.

Head large, thick; eyes lateral, indistinct, a very feeble impression between them; rostrum very short, wider than long, antennæ inserted about middle of rostrum, scape very short, widening to apex, feebly curved. Prothorax about once and one-third as long as wide, feebly constricted near apex, which is slightly emarginate at its middle, and almost as wide as base. Scutellum distinct, subquadrate, within a depression. Elytra parallel to near apex, with an indistinct sutural stria. Intermediate segments of abdomen short, their sutures deep and wide. Legs very short, tibiæ strongly fossorial. Length $4\frac{4}{5}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$; width $1\frac{1}{3}$, rostrum $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Cairns, N.Q. (Macleay Museum).

Except for the shape of the prothorax this species agrees with Mr. Wollaston's diagnosis of the genus *Stereoderus*; the base of the rostrum has three small tubercles immediately behind the long reddish hair with which the mouth is fringed.

COSSONUS INTEGRICOLLIS, n.sp.

Broad, depressed, feebly shining. Head and prothorax black, elytra and scutellum dull brownish-red, the former tinged with piceous towards apex; under surface, legs and antennæ piceous-brown. Rostrum with dense small punctures, prothorax with large regular punctures except at apex where they are smaller, each elytron with about twelve rows of large, subquadrate punctures; interstices scarcely visibly punctate, about as wide as punctures; under surface densely punctate, punctures of sterna (especially of pro- and mesosternum) stronger.

Eyes lateral, distinct; rostrum narrow at base, suddenly widening to insertion of antennæ, parallel thence to apex; antennæ inserted about middle of rostrum, scape straight, as long as funicle, club short, obovate. Prothorax subconical, median line invisible on apical half, carinate towards base, base bisinuate. Scutellum small, distinct, circular, within a depression. Elytra wider than prothorax, parallel to apical third, interstices flat, scarcely raised (except posteriorly). Abdomen with a feeble depression at middle of 1st and 2nd segments; apical as long as two intermediate combined. Legs long, femora (especially anterior) thickened. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 1 (vix); width $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

Crawling over fences and logs at night time.

COSSONUS IMPRESSIFRONS, n.sp.

Elongate, depressed, feebly shining, glabrous. Piceous-black, under surface (except prosternum), legs and antennæ reddish-brown. Head and rostrum densely punctate, the prothorax less densely but more strongly; elytra striate-punctate, punctures large, subquadrate, interstices scarcely visibly punctate, pro- and mesosternum with dense coarse punctures, on the mesosternum and two basal segments of abdomen they are smaller and somewhat irregular, intermediate segments sparsely punctate, apical densely and strongly.

Head with a moderately large distinct fovea between eyes; rostrum moderately narrow at base, widening to insertion of antennæ, parallel thence to apex, flat, a groove continuous from ocular fovea almost to middle, where it distinctly terminates, from thence at the sides a feeble impression; scape straight, thickening to apex, as long as funicle, club obovate, as long as four preceding joints of funicle. Prothorax with feebly bulged sides, an impunctate elevation extending almost from apex to base, with a depression on each side of it. Scutellum distinct, obtriangular, a feeble impression in its middle. Elytra wider than prothorax, feebly decreasing to near apex, alternate interstices feebly raised, all flat and rather narrow. A depression

extending from base of 1st to apex of 2nd abdominal segment. Legs moderately long, femora (especially anterior) thickened. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$; width $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (probably from Sydney).

COSSONUS PRÆEUSTUS, Redt.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5620.

Hab.—N.S.W.; widely distributed.

PENTAMIMUS RHYNCHOLIFORMIS, Woll.; l.c. No. 5615.

Hab.—Donnybrook, W.A. In flowering stems of *Xanthorrhæa*.

P. CANALICULATUS, Woll.; l.c. No. 5614.

Hab.—Tasmania (Macleay Museum).

ISOTROGUS BILINEATUS, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5621

Hab.—Cairns, N.Q. (Macleay Museum).